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Features of Translating Phraseological Units from English to Russian

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Abstract: This article examines the linguistic features of phraseological units, their classification; difficulties encountered in translating phraseological units, methods of their translation from English into Russian, and also analyze the application of certain techniques in practice using examples from the novels of W. Maugham "Patterned Cover", "Theater", "Moon and a penny".

Keywords: phraseological unit; phraseology; classification phraseological units; translation difficulties; phrazeologizms; translation techniques.

Introduction. In linguistics, there are different possibilities for the enrichment of the dictionary Reserve. The dictionary wealth of the language consists mainly of words. When we say lexical units, we not only understand separate words, but also understand unstressed vocabulary (*phraseology, unstressed phrase, phraseologisms*). Phraseology (*yun. phrase-expression, phrase and ...Logia*) - 1) a section of linguistics that examines the phraseological composition of the language in its present state and historical development; 2) a set of phraseologisms in a particular language. “For a broader definition of phraseology, it is necessary to give due consideration to its theoretical and practical aspects. Phraseology-this is the reason for the phraseological expression of language phenomena today in different discussions”.

Analysis of literature on the topic. The main emphasis of phraseology in the quality of the Department of linguistics is on the study of the nature of phraseologisms and their categorical signs, as well as the determination of the legalities of their application in speech by phraseologisms. The most important problem of phraseology is to distinguish phraseologisms from word combinations that are formed in speech (that is, they were not ready before), and on this basis determine the signs of phraseologisms. Depending on the specific discrepancies between idiom phraseologisms, phraseological combinations and stable sentences (proverbs and matals, other phraseologisms equal to a sentence), many researchers understand phraseology in 2 types: narrow and broad. When it is understood in a broad sense, the phraseological circle is also included in Proverbs and matals, stable sentences characteristic of folklore, some forms of communication (greetings, farewell sentences). But this issue, that is, the question of a broad understanding of phraseology, still remains controversial. The main tasks or issues of phraseology: to determine the consistency of the phraseological composition and in connection with this, to study the character(lik) feature of phraseologism; to clarify the interaction of phraseologisms with the word categories; to determine their syntactic role; to identify the specific features of words used in the composition of phraseologisms and their specific meanings; to clarify the; to study the formation of new meanings of words in the composition of phraseological units, and other phraseology

develops the principles of the separation of phraseological units, the methods of their study, classification and description in dictionaries. On the basis of specific, diverse methods developed in phraseology, the phraseological composition of the language is classified according to different types: structural, semantic, semantic, functional methodological grounds. The principle of structurally semantic classification is basic.

Research methodology. The field of phraseology, which is considered one of the indispensable important sections of today's modern linguistics and is increasingly attracting the interest of many linguists, is in tireless development. Naturally, interested in this area, and the success of scientific research in this area is directly related to the theory of translation, translation and the problems associated with them, the composition of their own physique and not found, as well as the good knowledge of foreign languages. In addition, it is also important to be aware of the living conditions, the level of development of the population, traditions and traditions of the two language nationalities that are being compared in this regard, namely the German and Uzbek nation, as well as to be able to understand, feel and comprehend their fundamental essence.

As we all know, translation is a very delicate process, which requires a tirelessly effective search for the skill of having an interpreter and re-creating it. Its relevance is that the work, which is unfamiliar to the reader, will certainly arrive through an interpreter, and it is very important that the original alternative of the work is re-created in obtaining spiritual nutrients from this work or having a general idea. In this place A.Muminova expresses such an opinion about this: “a person engaged in translation, that is, an interpreter is a bridge between two languages, two nations, through his translation ability, the most subtle aspects of the people, the nation are reflected”[1]. In fact,the culture,lifestyle, traditions and worldview of a whole nation certainly manifest itself in its language.

Therefore, the responsibility for the interpreter in this respect is very great. Especially special attention is paid to the translator's approach to the translation of national words, that is, specific words, belonging to a particular people's language. Because the translator sees the work with his eyes, the reader will also accept it, draw conclusions. It is known that in artistic translation the concept of national color is understood as the customs, way of life, in general, national features of a people unknown to us. Therefore, a translator who can correctly translate using the most optimal methods, having preserved the National color, can be called without a doubt the master of his profession. For example, words and concepts encountered in the Uzbek language may not be in other languages or differ in content, form, size. But taking into account that these are the tools that express our national identity, the problems of its translation in delivering to the reader the specific aspects of our culture stand in front of us all.

In conclusion, we can say that these two areas of linguistics are phraseology and translation is inextricably related fields. Therefore, the phraseological synonym, which is an integral part of phraseology, and the various problems encountered by translators in their expression in the Uzbek language, are actual issues of modern linguistics.

As we know from the history of translation, where science has developed translation has also developed here. After all, no translator can become a mature translator without the search for other translators who have already created their own, without using the resources created by them. Where science has developed, it is possible to get knowledge here.

A phraseological unit or phraseologism is a lexically indivisible unit of a language, a stable semantically related combination of words, integral in its meaning, distinguished by imagery,

[1]Muminova, 2016

expressiveness, stylistic and emotional coloring, completely or partially reinterpreted. Phraseological units have an evaluative function, that is, they express the speaker's attitude to a particular subject or phenomenon, give vivacity and expressiveness to speech and are a powerful tool for influencing the audience.

Analysis and results. There are a large number of classifications of phraseological units based on various criteria. The most famous of them belongs to V.V. Vinogradov. It focuses on the structure of phraseological units and illustrates the different degree of dependence of elements and semantic cohesion. According to this classification, phraseological units are divided into phraseological coalitions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations.[2] Phraseological coalitions are stylistically and emotionally colored, often nationally specific, as well as indivisible and have the greatest solderability of parts. The words that make up them have lost their semantics, so the meanings of phraseological compounds cannot be deduced from the meanings of their constituent elements, their meanings are not motivated. Because of this, it is sometimes difficult to guess the meaning of an unfamiliar phraseological fusion. If the translator is unable to find an equivalent or analogue of a phraseological fusion in the translating language, he can convey its meaning using a descriptive translation.

Phraseological units are characterized by imagery and motivation, they are mobile and allow for some variability. They are used in a figurative value, but the value of the entire expression can be derived from the components included in them. When translating, sometimes it is enough to find a match, which, even if it is built on a different image, but coincides in meaning. Phraseological combinations are stable combinations of words, the meanings of which consist of the meanings of their components, but one of the words is always used in a figurative sense.

They do not have national specificity, and due to the transparency of their internal form and often lack of imagery to understand their meaning it's not difficult. Phraseological combinations are often translated into words in the direct meaning with the right stylistic coloring. It should be noted that phraseological units are considered the most difficult to translate lexical category, which is explained by a number of reasons.

Firstly, becoming components of phraseology, words with a free meaning lose their semantics and acquire a new, related meaning. For this reason, it is not enough to simply find a dictionary match for each component to translate phraseological units.

Secondly, to a translator who is not familiar with the phraseology of the original language, it may be difficult to recognize phraseology in the translation text, which will lead to a word-by-word or literal translation, and this, in turn, will lead to distortion of meaning and subsequent incorrect perception of information by the target audience. It is also worth noting here that a translator who is poorlyversed in the phraseology of the translating language will also inevitably have difficulties. They will be associated with finding the equivalent of the original phraseology in the translating language or selecting an analogue.

Thirdly, sometimes even if there is an equivalent phraseology in the language the translator needs to look for other ways to convey the meaning due to the fact that this phraseology does not correspond to the context. In this regard, it is also worth considering that similar turns of English and Russian languages may have different evaluative connotations.

In addition, when translating a phraseological unit the translator's task is not only to correctly convey its meaning, but also to reflect emotional and expressive characteristics, evaluative

[2]Maugham.W.S Theatre/W.SMaugham London: Vintage Books, 2001

connotation, functional and stylistic features. Also the reasondifficulties in translating phraseology may arise due to a high degree of its national specificity. In such cases, the translator's task will be to adapt it to the culture and language of the target audience.Another difficulty is the external similarity of phraseological units in the source and translating languages, which have different semantics, which can lead to false associations and incorrect translation. Let's consider a number of techniques for translating phraseological units and analyze their application in practice, taking the work as a basis W. Maugham's "The Moon and the Penny", "Theater", "Patterned Cover" and their translation into Russian by N. Man, G.A. Ostrovsky and M.F. Lorie, respectively[3].

1. Selection of an equivalent Equivalents are divided into full and partial. Full equivalents coincide in everything with the units of the translating language: in semantics, imagery, stylistic coloring, component composition, grammatical structure. Partial ones are characterized by small differences in terms of the expression of phraseological units of identical semantics. Poor lamb, he must be as poor as a church mouse. Oh, you lamb! Apparently, he is as poor as a church mouse. According to the classification of V.V. Vinogradov, this phraseologism of phraseological units. To translate this phraseology, the author used its full equivalent in Russian. These two phraseological units have the same semantics, component composition and functional and stylistic features. In our opinion, the translation was executed successfully. We can also offer another version of the translation of this phraseology: "*penniless*."
2. Selection of an analogue The number of equivalents in English and Russian is small, therefore it is often necessary to resort to the search for analogs, phraseological units that convey the same meaning, but based on a different image. *What he said had a hateful truth in it, and another defect of my character is that I enjoy the company of those, however depraved, who can give me a Roland or my Oliver. He expressed a fatal truth. I like people, even if they are bad, but who do not go into their pockets for a word*.[4]

According to the classification of V.V. Vinogradov, this hraseological unit belongs to the category of phraseological splices. In view of the lack of an equivalent of this English phraseology in the Russian language, the translator picked up an analogue for it, built on a different image. She was forced to abandon the transfer of the image of the phraseology of the original. Its preservation and literal translation would be incomprehensible to the Russian reader, since national specifics can be traced here: Roland and Oliver are the characters of the French heroic poem "The Song of Roland", who fought with each other, but since their forces were equal, neither of them won. However , the semantics of Russian phraseology in the text the translation differs from the semantics of phraseology in the original text.

The expression "*does not go into your pocket for a word*" usually characterizes a person who can easily and easily conduct a conversation, be witty and quickly find answers.In English phraseology, it is emphasized that a person can parry, fight back. The version proposed by the translator is somewhat inaccurate, but it can be considered successful, since it conveys most of the information contained in the original.

Also, this phraseology can be translated as "*give a decent answer*", "*successfully arry*". In cases where it is not possible to find equivalents or analogues of phraseological units, non-phraseological means are used:

3. Descriptive translation escriptive translation is a lexical substitution with additions, that is, the meaning of a phraseological unit is transmitted using free phrases using

[3] Maugham.W.S Theatre/W.SMaugham London: Vintage Books, 2001
[4] Maugham.W.S Theatre/W.SMaugham London: Vintage Books, 2001

explanations, comparisons, and descriptions. It is resorted to when there is no equivalent and analogue of the phraseology of the original in the translation language. Sometimes the translator has to resort to explanations due to differences cultural and linguistic realities to facilitate the perception of the translation text by people of another culture. It had been done when he took silk and it represented him in a wig and gown. Even they could not make him imposing…. He had just become a royal advocate at that time and on this occasion was filmed in a wig and in a robe, but even this did not give him impressiveness.[5]

According to the classification of V.V. Vinogradov, this phraseological unit belongs to the category of phraseological splices. In this case, the translator used a descriptive translation. In the original we see metaphorical, however, the translator was forced to abandon it when translating. Its preservation and literal translation of the phraseology as "to dress in silk" would be incomprehensible to the Russian reader, since here there is clearly a national specificity. In the UK, ordinary lawyers appearing in court wear cloth robes, while the royal ones wear silk, for this reason their entry into office is called "*to take silk*". In our opinion, the translation was executed successfully.

4. Lexical translation

Conclusion. exical translation or substitution is resorted to when in the original in the language, the concept is denoted by a phraseological unit, and in the translator – by a lexeme. He'd be a bit surly sometimes, but when we hadn't had a bite since morning, and we hadn't even got the price of a lie down at the Chink's, he'd be as lively as a cricket. Sometimes, of course, he frowned, but if we have a poppy from morning to evening.

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[5]Maugham.W.S The Painted Veil/W.Somerset Maugham-London: Pan books Heinmann,1978

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